

character of the crab-grass and of possible value for the same purposes, from Kirki, India; No. 32436, *Heylandia latebrosa*, from Kirki, a prostrate legume abundant in the Dekkan and said to be a good forage species; No. 32440, *Andropogon caricosus*, one of the hay-producing grasses of central India, considered as excellent forage, from Kirki, India; Nos. 32443 to 32448, 6 species of forage grasses from the Nilgiri Hills (which have a climate similar to that of the coastal region of California), among them being included the most nutritious grasses for hay and pasture known in southern India; Nos. 32491 to 32598, 108 varieties of soy beans from different parts of India; Nos. 32450 and 32453, 2 species of Indian raspberries from the Nilgiri Hills, considered by Mr. Piper as promising for the Southern States; Nos. 32777 and 32778, 2 subspecies of *Cracca villosa* that are being tested in Java as green-manure crops; Nos. 32431 and 32782, *Indigofera linifolia*, from India, where it is considered one of the very best native pasture legumes, promising for southern California; Nos. 32799 and 32800, two species of wild persimmons from Seharunpur for the persimmon breeders of the Southern States; No. 32808, a new shade tree, *Gmelina arborea*, grown in the upper Ganges Valley and likely to succeed well in southern California; No. 32454, seeds from an unusually good cherimoya, produced by trees descended from the original introduction of this fruit made by Markham into India from Peru; and No. 32429, one of the best pasture grasses in India, *Brachiaria eruciformis*, which forms dense masses of fine stems and appears to be a good seeder.

Dr. Gustav Eisen, of the California Academy of Sciences, during his work for the academy in Spain, called attention to a number of varieties of fruits which have been secured through the British vice consul at Granada. These should recommend themselves especially to Californians as being selected by one familiar with California conditions. Dr. Eisen's studies have convinced him that some of the most valuable California fruit varieties, such as the mission fig, came from the region of Granada and were introduced into California in the early days by the Spanish padres. Among the fruit varieties which he believes are new to California are the Isabella fig (No. 32878), one of the best varieties he has ever tasted; No. 32879, the Jeresiana table grape, which resembles the Verdal but is sweeter and an excellent shipper; the Cuatro Hermanos olive from Canales (No. 32880), which comes from an altitude of 6,000 feet where heavy frosts and snows occur and which may prove an excellent variety for cultivation on the northern limits of olive culture; and No. 32883, the San Martin autumn melon, related to the Casaba but considered superior in quality.